

*Circular No. 6977-7068—P., dated Bombay Castle, 21st December 1898.*

With reference to Government Resolution No. 6013—6105 P., dated the 1st November 1898, General Department (Plague), Government are aware that a large number of villages have now been vacated. The next step is to ensure that proper effect is given to clause (g) the separation of the sick from the healthy.

2. Officers on plague duty, when visiting a village, should first endeavour to make the people understand the meaning of what they enjoin and the reason for the separation of the sick and for prohibiting visits to infected families, houses and sites. Unless the people understand, their intelligent co-operation cannot be secured, and without their good will no effective organization is possible.

3. Next, the infected families should be completely separated from the rest of the population; and the sick person in an infected family should have a hut apart from that occupied by the as-yet-healthy members of his family. That is, the healthy should not be suffered to live in the same hut with the sick person. On any case occurring in a healthy family, the family should be immediately removed from the neighbourhood of other healthy families.

4. In the towns and larger villages, a proper organization can be established with men for treating the sick. But in all villages the danger of infection must be taught and guarded against or plague will linger on. Wherever cases are occurring in the fields, the Officer on plague duty should give his earnest attention to these points, and endeavour to get at and remove the cause of infection continuing.

5. Collectors will be held responsible for the efficient working of these instructions and that officers on plague duty understand what they have to do. His Excellency the Governor in Council feels confident that no efforts will be spared during this favorable season and coming hot weather to free the districts from the disease. As cases diminish, the establishment should be massed on the place remaining infected and the last cases should be sought for and segregated with ever-increasing vigilance.

A. WINGATE,

*Ag. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bombay,  
Gen. Dept. (Plague).*

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of Bombay in the General Department (Plague), No. 6013—6105 P., dated Bombay Castle, the 1st November 1898.

#### *Resolution.*

His Excellency the Governor in Council has watched with grave concern the recent increase in the number of villages attacked by plague, specially in the Southern Mahratta country. So long as the rains continued, Government recognise the extreme difficulty of doing anything to check the rising mortality and to prevent the disease spreading from village to village. Now, however, that the drier weather is approaching, His Excellency the Governor in Council desires to impress upon all officers that Government continue to attach the highest importance to the following measures:—

(a) Early and accurate information of the appearance of any suspicious cases of sickness and death.

(b) Prompt and complete evacuation of a village on the occurrence of the first well ascertained local cases or where mortality among rats is apparent.

N. B.—The people should receive sufficient notice and all their reasonable requests be met as far as possible.

(c) A sufficiently accurate census of the population of the infected village to prevent people leaving the village lands and entering other villages.

(d) Well-organized arrangements to prevent surreptitious access to the houses vacated and to permit access when necessary, under due precautions.

N. B.—When cases occur among the evacuated population, the reason may in almost every case be traced to surreptitious communication with the vacated village.

(e) Thorough and careful disinfection under responsible supervision of infected houses and clothing and admission of light and air.

N. B.—In small villages where the entire effects of the people can be exposed to the sun and the houses can be easily opened out to sun and air and two or three months can elapse before re-occupation is permitted, it may be left to the discretion of the Collector advised by medical opinion, whether disinfection is necessary. Unless disinfection is conducted by a trusted officer, it is no use.

(f) Maintenance of the prohibition that no one from a village which has been vacated must be allowed to take up his residence in another village, except with the written permission of the Plague Authority. This prohibition must be enforced by a Circle Inspector

or other authority (according to the extent of infection) systematically moving in the villages round the infected area. As soon as any population is pronounced to be healthy, the prohibition should be cancelled and the population be free to move about.

N. B.—As a rule no passes should be given to leave an infected village till the population have been 10 days in the open. The Circle Inspector's work must be carefully supervised.

(g) The separation of the sick and infected families from the healthy.

N. B.—The healthy families should first be moved into the open. Then the sick with their families should be moved to a separate spot, for example, the opposite side of the village site.

2. For the effective supervision of these measures, the plague-infected area must be subdivided under responsible officers, Staff Corps officers being employed where necessary. These officers should enlist to the utmost possible extent Volunteer Agency to assist in carrying out the measures.

The measures are new to the people, particularly in fresh areas of infection, and if injudiciously or over zealously pressed, must defeat themselves by exciting opposition instead of gradually winning the co-operation of the people, or by scattering the people instead of inducing each village as soon as it is infected to settle down quietly on its own lands. His Excellency in Council trusts that every officer on plague duty will continue to make it his special aim to train his subordinates to work with sympathy and consideration. Complaints should be encouraged and where possible the objection should be removed. The importance of these considerations cannot be overrated.

3. To enable officers to afford necessary relief where measures in the case of the poor press too harshly, and so to convince the people that the measures are undertaken for their benefit, a sum of money for discretionary relief as described in a separate Resolution of Government will be available. Collectors should from time to time apply to the Plague Commissioner for an allotment, but should, as far as possible, enlist private benevolence to assist.

4. The progress of evacuation should be particularly described in the weekly plague progress report.

*Copy of Telegram, dated 11th February 1899.*

From the First Assistant Resident in Mysore, Mercara—To the Dewan of Mysore, Bangalore.

"Camp No. 19, Madras Government, in their telegram, dated 10th instant, request Mysore Government to notify that in consequence of danger of plague, pilgrimage to Chamundiamman festival at Periankoppam in Vellore taluk, North Arcot district, has been prohibited from 11th to 17th instant, under Epidemic Diseases Act. Please comply."

Extract from the Supplemental Diary of the Additional Assistant Superintendent of Police Bangalore district, for the week ending the 4th February 1899.

I saw an old woman, Vakkaligar caste by name Nagamma, lingering in her shed. She was attended by another old woman named Gowramma. Nagamma was exposed to the sun and on my asking Gowramma to take her to the shed, she questioned me seriously: "are not air and sun, antidotes to this terrible disease?" She further told me that the patient's eyes were not red and that she complained of no head-ache. I mention this to show that our leaflets are understood even by old women in villages.

Nagamma's case was said to be one of remittent fever.

Extract from the District Plague Officer's Diary, Mysore district, dated 7th February 1899.

After advising the villagers in matters of sanitation, we next proceeded to the neighbouring village of Hencha, where a Sivachar woman, Lingamma, was reported to be sick. Her aunt had died the day before, yesterday and Lingamma also was ill. This raised suspicion and the villagers had without any prompting from the authorities moved Lingamma to a shed outside the village. She appears to be improving. No symptoms of plague. She answered our questions sensibly and her eyes and tongue were clear. Early segregation in the open air had probably done her good. No other sickness in village.

Register of deaths is kept properly.



## TELEGRAMS.

Date.	From whom.	Contents.
3-2-99	.. Plague Deputy Collector, Guntakal.	Hindupur one fatal indigenous case, fields one town one old case fatal. Pargi one indigenous attack Poliki two fatal indigenous cases field.
3-2-99	.. Collector, Bellary.	.. Plague 2nd three attacks Peddahotur, two Hospet camp, one Hospet fields.
4-2-99	.. Plague Deputy Collector Guntakal.	Pideti Thursday four fatal attacks. Kolakunta Thursday five fresh attacks, Gooty one suspicious case all indigenous. Uravakonda one fatal case imported. Poliki rats reported dying. Wajrakarur Moda Thursday three fresh attacks, of which one fatal. Friday Parigi one fatal old case all indigenous.
4-2-99	.. Collector, Bellary	.. Plague 3rd one case Peddahotur, another Chinnahotur, one case fields Hospet.
5-2-99	.. Plague Deputy Collector, Guntakal.	Poliki Friday eight fatal attacks, to-day fourteen attacks, twelve proving fatal, all fields village completely empty. Gooty Petta Saturday another suspicious case, Kolakunta Friday two fatal attacks, Saturday one fatal case all indigenous.
5-2-99	.. Collector, Bellary	.. Plague 4th one attack Peddahotur fields, one imported suspicious death Bellary town.
5-2-99	.. Plague Deputy Collector, Guntakal.	Hindupur Friday one indigenous attack fields, one attack Government camp.
6-2-99	.. Do	.. Sunday four fresh indigenous attacks, two deaths Kolakunta fields, Keemkanpalli one imported fatal attack, two old suspicious cases fatal Gooty.
6-2-99	.. Collector, Bellary	.. Plague 5th one attack fields Peddahotur, another Hospet camp, one suspicious death Hospet fields.

No. 371, dated Calcutta, the 20th January 1899.

From His Excellency the Viceroy—To Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, London.

Following plague seizures and deaths reported from places outside Bombay Presidency since 23rd January 1899:—

Madras Presidency Districts—

Anantapur—24 seizures, 19 deaths.  
Bellary—21 seizures, 13 deaths.  
North Arcot—23 seizures, 19 deaths.

Salem—24 seizures, 13 deaths.  
Kurnool—21 seizures, 15 deaths.  
Nilgiri—1 suspected seizure and death.

Mysore State—

Bangalore City—20 seizures, 15 deaths.  
Bangalore C. & M. Station—31 seizures, 29 deaths.  
Mysore City—264 seizures, 196 deaths.

Mysore District—22 seizures, 15 deaths.  
Tumkur District—7 seizures, 2 deaths.  
Kolar District—8 seizures, 3 deaths.

Hyderabad State—

Lingsagur District—103 seizures, 86 deaths.  
Naldurg District—26 seizures, 20 deaths.

Gulbarga District—9 seizures, 7 deaths.

Statement showing Plague Cases (Indigenous) in the Kanara District.

Places.					Indigenous.		Imported.	
					Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
31st January 1899.								
Previously reported	...	...	...	...	95	62	15	12
Hal'gal	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...
Total					97	64	15	12

## TELEGRAMS.

Date.	From whom.	Contents.
9-2-99	Plague Deputy Collector, Guntakal.	Chowlur, Tuesday, fields, one attack fatal, Pideti two attacks Kolakuntla, Tuesday, five attacks two deaths, fields. Malapuram - Wednesday, one attack one death. Moda two deaths. Nimcampalli two attacks one death, all indigenous, fields Chalkur, Tuesday, one imported fatal case. Gooty one indigenous fatal case, fields Puliki three indigenous fatal cases one fatal indigenous case Vajrakarur.
Do	Collector, Bellary	Plague Eighth, one attack Chitwadgi near Hospet another Hospet camp one imported case Bellary town.
Do	Collector of North Arcot, Ranipete	Plague Kuppam one death, Arcot one attack, Wallajanagar one attack one death.
10-2-99	Plague Deputy Collector, Guntakal	Pideti, Wednesday 3 attacks one death indigenous. Kodigenahalli, Thursday one attack one death imported. Kolakuntla fields, two attacks one death indigenous, Poliki, one fatal case indigenous field.
Do	Collector of Bellary	Plague Eighth Turuvagol. Alur taluk two attacks, Peddahotur one attack, Hospet one attack.
11-2-99	Collector of North Arcot, Ranipete.	Kuppam two attacks one death, Vellore three attacks, three deaths. Wallajanagar three attacks two deaths, Arcot four attacks three deaths, Ranipet one attack.

V. P. MADHAVA RAO, Plague Comr. in Mysore.